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HOPKINSVILLE, KY.

(17 Jan 1-1881)

Edward Laurent,

ARCHITECT

No. 23 PUBLIC SQUARE,

NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH

Inserted in Fifteen minutes after nat-
ural ones are extracted, by

R. R. BOURNE,

DENTIST.

HOPKINSVILLE, KY.

Dec. 1

Campbell & Medley

DENTISTS.

Over Jones & Co's. Store,

Main St. Hopkinsville Ky.

Jan 3-1881

Men Think

they know all about Mustang Lin-
iment. Few do. Not to know is

not to have.

Many a Lady

is beautiful, all but her skin;

and nobody has ever told

her how easy it is to put

beauty on the skin. Beauty

on the skin is Magnolia

Balm.

FOREIGN NEWS.

The Roumelian Troubles.

BERLIN, Oct. 17.—The North German Gazette to-day commenting on the situation in the Balkans, says: The hope that diplomacy will succeed in peacefully settling the Roumelian difficulty has increased, in view of the fact that the Bulgarian authorities have arrested the leaders of several bands of Servian emigrants who had been endeavoring to stir up a revolt against King Milan, thus depriving Servia of her pretext for rearmament. The North German Gazette says it is glad to see signs of unanimity among the powers for the settlement of the trouble in the Balkans.

VIENNA, Oct. 17.—A rumor is current here that King Milan, of Servia, has issued a war manifesto. The report is not confirmed.

SOFIA, Oct. 17.—In regard to the collective note of the Ambassadors urging Bulgaria to refrain from hostility, the Government, after mature reflection, has decided to reply that it will accept the advice of the Powers, in view of Servia's attitude. In accordance with this decision, the Government will recall a majority of the Bulgarian troops, leaving a small garrison on the frontier pending the decision of the Powers in regard to the fate of Roumelia.

SOFIA, Oct. 18.—The collective note presented to the Government by the Ambassadors, stating that the Powers had resolved to assist Turkey in quelling the rebellion and in upholding existing treaties. It also warned the Bulgarians and Roumelians not to commit excesses for which they themselves must suffer without hope of outside assistance. The Government is dealing summarily with the frontier agitators. Several of the leaders have been imprisoned.

LONDON, Oct. 18.—Servia has protested against the decision of the Ambassadors on the Roumelian question, and has begun military operations against Bulgaria. A large force of Servian troops crossed the Bulgarian frontier from Nissa at 5 p. m., yesterday. A large force of Turkish troops has been ordered to advance in the direction of Nissa. A battle between the Servians and Turks is imminent.

CHOLERA IN EUROPE.
MADRID, Oct. 17.—There were 138 new cases of cholera and 76 deaths from the disease reported yesterday throughout Spain. A cholera panic prevails at Seville, and the people are fleeing from the city.

ROME, Oct. 17.—During yesterday 54 new cases of cholera and 30 deaths from the disease were reported in Palermo.

THE SMALL-POX IN CANADA.
MONTREAL, Oct. 17.—Official returns at the health office to-day show 33 deaths from small-pox in the city yesterday. Six in St. Cuneone, 3 in Cote St. Louis, 2 in St. Jean Baptiste, 2 in St. Gabriel, 2 in St. Henri and 1 in Port St. Charles.

"It Will Cure Asthma."

"I had suffered with asthma for over forty years, and had a terrible attack in December and January, 1882. One day I took four doses of Parker's Tonic. The effect astonished me. I slept perfectly that night, and am now wholly well. Parker's Tonic will cure chronic asthma." E. C. Williams, Chapman, Pa.

MANNINGTON, KY.

Oct. 17, 1885.

ED. SOUTH KENTUCKIAN:

News up here in these frog ponds and crawfish holes is as scarce as hens' teeth, but your correspondent has endeavored to scratch up the most interesting occurrences that have taken place since his last communication.

Mr. G. W. Oats has sold his farm, which lies one mile west of this place, to Mr. Z. T. Drake, consideration \$1,200; he is selling out for the purpose of moving to some other State in the great West. We wish him great success.

Farmers should be very careful when they are firing their tobacco, to leave but very little fire in their barns, when they are absent from them.

Only a few nights ago, Mr. Thomas Jefferson Legate's barn and about 2,000 pounds of tobacco was destroyed by fire. Mr. Legate is a hard working, industrious and deserving young farmer. We sympathize very much with him in his ill luck.

Mr. Jabe Crick, who lives about four miles east of this place, was robbed of \$50.00, and a shot-gun. The robber entered his house while all the family was absent from the house one day last week.

Mr. Jesse Oldham now wears a smile from tip to tip. It's a ten pound boy.

Miss Sally Bishop, a charming young lady of Morton's Gap, and Miss Belle Parker, a handsome young lady of White Plains, are visiting their many friends around this place.

Mr. and Mrs. Campbell Williams, of Hopkinsville, are visiting their friends in North Christian.

We understand there is soon to be a saw and grist mill erected at or near the McFarland bridge, 3 miles south of this place. It will add greatly to the convenience of the farmers.

Mr. Byron D. Williams, a young business man of this place, was married Oct. 4, to Miss Charlie Woodruff, of St. Charles. We wish that their path through life may be strewn with peace and happiness.

The Clifton Coal Co. have got their new shaft sunk about 100 feet, yet they haven't struck coal.

As this is our second attempt to scratch up a few items for your paper we will leave the floor for the next speaker, by wishing the SOUTH KENTUCKIAN a long and prosperous life.

F. Mc.

The following three marriages are remarkable for one family:

W. F. Fall and wife, living near this city, have been married fifty-three years; Joseph E. Dent and wife, living near Sijaron, and a brother-in-law of Mr. Fall, have been married fifty-five years, and Rev. Phillip Fall and wife, of Frankfort, who is a brother of Mr. Fall, have been married sixty years. All are hale and hearty and bid fair to remain with us many years.—Fultonian.

FOREIGN GOSSIP.

—The Lord Mayor of London is a Methodist minister.

—Laz-tennis now contends with cricket for the honor of being the national game of England.

—There were over 8,000,000 inhabitants in Ireland in 1815; there are less than 5,000,000 now.

—With 4,875 miles of navigable rivers and 2,900 miles of canals, the French railways encounter some competition.

—It is estimated that 750,000 people go into London by rail every day to earn their living and leave it again every night.

—The Austrian authorities have established offices where all patent medicines intended to be offered for sale in the country must be tested.

—Dr. Prothero Smi h, who founded the first hospital for women in England, has resigned his position as senior physician after forty-three years' service.

—Moritz Jokai, the Hungarian novelist, has conceived an original plan of dealing with autograph hunters. He announces that he is willing to send a page of his manuscript, with his signature, to any person who will send two florins to a certain charitable society of which he is a member.

—Anastasi caused the death of eighteen persons in England and Scotland last year. Nine were from the use of chloroform, six from ether, and three from a mixture of ether and chloroform. In every fatal case the patient had been comparatively healthy, and the operation was of a slight character.

—Berlin has an asylum for over-worked and disabled horses under the management of a veterinary surgeon, a cavalry officer and a farmer. The grounds have an extent of nearly one hundred acres, with excellent pasture land, hay and moor patches, water and bathing facilities, etc. In case of need the patients have ambulance wagons sent for them to transfer them to the hospital.

—An railway railway is about to be constructed on the Galsburg, near Salzburg, a mountain of no great height but offering a magnificent view over the beautiful environs of the town. The balloon, which will have grooved wheels on one side of its ear, will ascend a perpendicular line of wire, constructed on the principle of the wire-rope railway, invented years ago for the Rhigi, but never realized.

—Dr. Oppler, of Strassburg, has discovered red in burnt coffee a new antiseptic dressing for wounds. The action appears to be twofold; first that produced by burnt coffee as a form of charcoal; secondly, that which is due to the pungent aromatic odors which are fatal to the lower organisms. As coffee is always on hand in military expeditions, it will be especially serviceable as a dressing during war times. A German writer also states that cold black coffee is the most efficacious and least injurious of all drinks in hot weather.

SALISBURY'S FRIEND.

The American Gentleman Who Met Him in Cologne.

"I am very glad to find that my old friend Salisbury is doing so well," said a Brooklyn gentleman one morning recently as he looked up from his paper, to a friend who sat with him on the piazza of his summer residence on Staten Island.

"What Salisbury do you refer to?" asked the friend. "Surely you don't mean the Marquis of Salisbury, the Prime Minister of England?"

"That is exactly who I mean," said the former. "Why, have I never told you about my meeting with Lord Salisbury at Cologne?"

"I have never told you about it," said the latter. "It was an impressive affair, but it made a deep impression upon myself and upon my family and I believe that his lordship was also impressed at the time. And I believe that her ladyship—he was accompanied by a daughter—was also impressed. I have frequently related the details of our meeting, and I have no doubt that Lord Salisbury has done the same thing. I shouldn't wonder if he had related the matter at the dinner table of Queen Victoria herself—that is, provided his lordship's noble legs have had the opportunity of disposing themselves beneath the royal mahogany."

"Some ten or fifteen years ago," continued the gentleman, "business took me to Europe for a few months. I took my wife, my daughter and one of my sons with me. One pleasant afternoon—I think it was in August—we arrived at Cologne, and stopped at a hotel which was not far from the magnificent cathedral for which that city is famous. We left our apartments early in the evening, intending to take a stroll, but as we were descending the stairs my wife slipped the open door of an ordinarily furnished parlor. She looked in and said: 'That's the public parlor. Let us go in.' We entered the room and found that the windows commanded a superb view of the cathedral. I noticed on the floor a carpet-bag and one or two umbrellas. I supposed that these had been left there by some guests, and the idea that the room could possibly be anything but a public parlor did not enter my head. We gazed at and admired the view, and staidly work of architecture for some moments. Then we heard steps, and looking around, saw a gentleman, apparently of middle age, and accompanied by a young lady. They were evidently English. I served that the gentleman was looking at me sternly, and it flashed through my mind that he might imagine that we were monopolizing the window accommodations of the room. We accordingly moved aside, leaving the strangers at liberty to select the window which they preferred. Still the gentleman looked sternly at me, while his companion looked indignantly at my wife and daughter. We must be more outspoken in our politeness, thought I. Approaching the gentleman, I bowed and invited him to step to the window and look at the cathedral. 'It would be impossible,' said I, 'to find anywhere in Cologne a better view of the cathedral than is to be had from the window of this parlor.' Even this failed to induce the strange gentleman to part with any portion of his stern glance. In the meantime, my wife and daughter and son had turned their attention to the haughty young lady. My wife approached her in a motherly way and extended to her an invitation to view the cathedral, but received no response. But the strange gentleman had evidently grown weary of merely regarding me sternly, and he responded to my pressing invitation. He responded by announcing that the room was a private parlor which he had just vacated, and that he had been invited to take possession of it by his wife and daughter. He then invited my family to leave the apartment as soon as we could conveniently do so. Then it flashed across my mind that in European hotels like the one in which we

then were there were no public parlors, and I cursed my own stupidity in not having remembered the fact before.

apologized for my mistake, and said that, finding the door open, I had taken the apartment for a public parlor. My wife apologized, my daughter apologized, and the apologetic fever even seized upon my son. But we did not apologize as fully as we had intended to because neither the strange gentleman nor his companion made the slightest response to our explanations. They continued to gaze at us—so sternly and she haughtily. Apologizing under such discouraging circumstances is not pleasant. We could do nothing consequently, but beat a retreat, which we did with our countenances suffused with mortification. The possessor of the supposed public parlor watched us, still with a stern expression, until we were out of the room. Then the door was closed. We had forgotten for the time being all about the beauty and magnificence of the great Cologne cathedral.

"I hunted up the landlord and asked him to tell me the name of the gentleman into whose private parlor we had stumbled. 'Why,' replied he, in an awestruck whisper, 'that gentleman is my lord the Marquis of Salisbury, a great Englishman—a statesman.' I had heard of the Marquis, who was then beginning to cut a considerable figure in English politics. The fact that his lordship was a man of some distinction did not in the least tend to lessen the mortification and anger which I felt. I spent the remainder of the evening with my family in our apartments. In fact, we locked ourselves in with the determination that on that evening, at least, we should not render it necessary for the American eagle to again hang his proud head in shame owing to our ignorance of European customs. After thinking over the matter carefully I could not but admit that I was most angry with my Lord Salisbury, for refusing to accept my apologies, as it seemed to me that any gentleman would have done under the circumstances, or with me self for having failed to remember that in the hotel there was no such thing as a public parlor.

"I attended my little conference at Cologne I have spoken of the present Prime Minister of England, somewhat ironically, perhaps, as 'my old friend, Salisbury.'—N. Y. Times.

WILD BEASTS IN INDIA.

Startling Figures Showing the Losses of Human Life in 1883.

It is startling to read in official returns that more than twenty-two thousand persons are annually destroyed in British India by wild beasts. The tiger alone, in 1883, killed nine hundred and eighty-two persons, besides forty thousand cattle.

Venomous serpents destroy immense numbers of wayfarers. Owing to the heat of the climate, poor persons travel mostly by night, and walk bare footed or wear only a sandal that does not protect the ankles. The deadly cobra is one of the most dangerous, but he may be trodden upon in the darkness by uncovered feet. He attacks the traveler, who is found in the morning dead upon the road.

Often the shortest path between two villages lies through a jungle, where the deadly cobra will kill one or two hundred and sixty degrees under the blazing sun of India. The temptation to defer the journey until after sunset is to most natives irresistible, and in the tropics darkness quickly follows the departure of the sun. The natives walk in Indian file in the narrow track, and a lone traveler is prey to a tiger crouching in ambush.

In many parts of India, despite the utmost efforts of the Government, wild beasts render life hard indeed to the people. For one pair of full-grown tigers, with cubs, will destroy from four to six bullocks each week. Often, in pure season, a tiger will kill two or three cattle which he wants only a small part of one. A family of tigers will kill in a week more animals than a family of farmers can eat in a year.

The panther and the leopard are also terrible cattle-eaters, and the leopard has a particular habit of carrying off the calves of cows and leaving the mother to find her own way to the lair of her child. In India animals have a character of ferocity which makes human life in some districts well-nigh insupportable.—Youth's Companion.

PARIS.

Nothing in the way of exceptional weather has been offered.

In health, Paris is on a level with a hundred other places. It has nothing of its own to offer. Its climate presents a fair average of the qualities and faults of the central Continental weather; the air is drier and more vivifying than that of England; extremes of heat and cold are sometimes felt, but they are unfrequent; strong winds are rare, and though fogs have become somewhat frequent, the atmosphere is generally clear and bright, and the air is on the whole fairly bright and pleasant.

But the same atmosphere may be found almost everywhere along the same parallel of latitude. The sanitary conditions are good; the water is excellent; the water is abundant and pure, and the precautions against infection in all its forms are intelligent and well applied. The material conditions of life are, however, growing so much alike in all large towns that we are living ever, where under more and more similar influences, and it may be said without much inexactness, that so far as Europe is concerned, what used to be called especially a healthy or unhealthy place, is becoming difficult to find. Epidemics come and go in Paris as they do in other centers of population, but they are seldom traceable to local causes, and usually assume a general character. But all these qualities are merely negative; they imply the absence of objections, not the presence of recommendations; Paris possesses no positive advantages in climate or health, and English people will not be tempted to live in it for reasons of that sort.—Fortnightly Review.

—An experienced Westerner says it is the east wind thing in the world to tell a torнадо from a cyclone. The greatest trouble is that before you can explain to your friends what the disturbance is that is coming your way and once it is likely to be scattered over four counties and you, yourself, are generally sitting down in the eastern part of the next State.—Somerville Journal.

—Fried meat cakes: Chop lean raw meat as you would for sausage; any meat may be used, but beef is best. Season with salt, pepper, and onions; shape to flat cakes, dip the cakes in egg and bread crumbs, and fry in dripping. Drain on a strainer; have ready a dish of nicely mashed potatoes, on which put your meat cakes and serve.—The Householder.

A FEARFUL SUMMONS.

How Mr. Smith Was Disturbed by the Address of a Life Insurance Agent.

"Mr. Smith, I called to see if I could take your life. You see, I'm—"

"Wh-wh-what d'you say?" exclaimed Smith, in some alarm.

"I say that I've come around to take your life. My name is Gunn. As soon as I heard you were unprotected, that you had nothing on your life, I thought I would just run in and settle the matter for you at once."

Then Smith got up and went to the other side of the table, and said to himself: "It's a lunatic who has broken out of the asylum. He'll kill me if I halloo or run. I must humor him."

Then Gunn, fumbling in his pockets after his mortality tables, followed Smith around the room and said to him: "You can choose your own plan, you know. It's immaterial to me. Some like one way and some like another; it's a matter of taste. Which one do you prefer?"

"I'd rather not die at all," said Smith, in despair.

"But you've got to die, of course," said Gunn; "that's a thing there's no choice about. All I can do is to make death easy for you—to make you feel happy as you go. Now, which plan will you take?"

"Couldn't you postpone it until tomorrow, so as to give me time to think?"

"No; I prefer to take you on the spot. I might as well do it now as at any other time. You have a wife and children?"

"Yes, and I think you ought to have some consideration for them and let me off."

"Well, that's a curious kind of an argument," said Gunn. "When I take your family I will be perfectly protected, of course, and not otherwise."

"But why do you want to murder me?"

"Murder you!—murder you! Who in thunder's talking about murdering you?"

"Why, didn't you say—"

"I called to get you to take out a life insurance policy in my company, and I—"

"Oh, you did, did you?" said Smith, suddenly becoming fierce. "Well, I ain't a going to do it, and I want you to skip out of this, or I'll brain you with a poker—come now, skip!"

Then Mr. Gunn withdrew without selling a policy, and Smith is still uninsured.—Cor. Chicago Ledger.

MR. LINCOLN.

An Incident Illustrative of His Kindness of Heart.

"Speaking of Mr. Lincoln's kindness of heart," said an old Massachusetts man recently to a representative of the Chicago Inter Ocean, "I will never forget the only time that I exchanged words with him. This was in the summer of 1864, and our regiment was stationed temporarily near Washington. One day I strolled into the ground between the White House and the river, and threw myself flat on my back under the trees. I was in a disconsolate frame of mind, as the weight of the war at that time was very heavy upon me. I lay there for some time, absorbed in my own thoughts and looking up at the fragments of blue sky seen through the leaves of the trees. I heard some persons approach, heard them sit down on one of the benches near the river, and I turned my head curiously to see who the intruders were. I saw at a glance that my visitors were President Lincoln and his wife. I sprang to my feet, gave a military salute and started away. The President returned the salute with an awkward sweep of his long, ungainly arm, and said: 'Don't go. What is your regiment?' When I told him that I belonged to the Fifteenth Massachusetts, and had answered some other questions as to what service I had seen, he asked: 'Are you going to re-enlist?' I said, 'No, not immediately; I want to go home in time to vote for your re-election.' He smiled, turned to Mrs. Lincoln and said in old-fashioned kindly tones: 'There, mother, you see, that's the way all my boys feel. Then he turned to me and said with tender seriousness: 'I am very glad to know that the soldiers who have done such hard work in the field feel that way. We all are bearing our burdens in this war, and I only hope that I may bear mine as patiently and hopefully as do the boys who carry the rifles.' Then he shook my hand and said, 'Good-by,' and after I had stopped away some eight or ten feet raised again his long arm and gave another military salute, with a smile on his face that will stay with me through all my life. It was a little thing, but do you know that a thousand times, asleep and awake, that smile has come to me, and whenever it does come I feel myself a better and a stronger man."

THE LONDON TOWER.

A Structure to Be No Longer Devoted to the Storage of Arms.

In the future, it would seem, the Tower is to be, even more than in the past, one of "the sights of London." It is to be entirely divested of its utilitarian character. The rifles in the Armory are to remain, but the whole of the large store of arms is to be removed to the central depot at Weedon. This, we are told, is in fulfillment of a desire that the Prince Consort had very much at heart—a desire that the Tower should be preserved wholly and simply as a building remarkable for its architecture and for its historical associations. In accordance with this view, the barracks and hospital stores were removed in 1869, and the accommodations a few years after. The workmen, of course, went also, and now the building will be deserted, so far as permanent tenants are concerned, by all save the small garrison which has always been maintained there. The arrangement will probably meet with general approval. It is, perhaps, as well to separate in this case the practical and the sentimental elements. The maintenance and the useful functions of the Tower means, of necessity, wear and tear, to which it is, no doubt, desirable that the building should no longer be subjected. There is very much to be said for keeping such famous old places as the Tower in as perfect a state of preservation as possible. We can find plenty of localities for the storage of arms, but we can not adequately repair any damage which may be done to our ancient historical landmarks. We can "restore" them in one sense, but not in another.—London Globe.

—Say that your flock was "built," not made, if you wish to be in the latest fashion.—Chicago Tribune.

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—THE—

MAIN STREET CLOTHIER!

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MAMMOTH STOCK

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SEMI-WEEKLY SOUTH KENTUCKIAN, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1885.

CHAS. M. MEACHAM - Editor.
Gen. Grant's Monument Fund has reached \$90,000.

Mr. Ben. H. Ridgeley, one of the editors of the Louisville Sunday Truth, will be married Nov. 2, to Miss Fronia Brannin, of Louisville.

The returns from the French election show that the strength of the two parties in the new Chamber will be 391 Republicans and 205 Conservatives.

Malcolm Hay, late First Assistant Postmaster General, one of the first Democrats appointed to office and who was forced by ill health to resign, died Monday, of consumption.

Among the list of Presidential postmasters appointed Monday was Gen. B. F. Cheatham, vice W. P. Jones, at Nashville, Tenn. Knoxville and Murfreesboro, Tenn., also secured new postmasters.

The recent report of the Railroad Commission shows that there are upwards of 2,000 miles of railroad in the State, valued at \$38,646,341. The Louisville & Nashville branch, via this city, is valued at \$15,000 per mile.

The Interior-Journal announces its purpose to give cuts and sketches of a number of the editor's editorial friends in Kentucky. The first picture presented is that of Emmett G. Logan, of the Louisville Times.

Bernard G. Witt, of Henderson, was this week elected Grand Master of the Masonic Order in Kentucky. Henderson now has the head of both the Masonic and Knights of Pythias fraternities. Quite an honor for our sister city.

On Friday night of last week, between 11 and 12 o'clock, an earthquake shock visited this place. The shock was very sensibly felt by quite a number of our citizens. In some houses the furniture and windows were made to rattle considerably.—Orange, Va., Observer.

Professor Maria Mitchell, of Vassar College, celebrated her sixty-seventh birthday a few days ago. The undergraduates presented her with a jelly-cake of sixty-seven layers—one for each year—which was raised to the lady's room by means of a derrick.—Evansville Journal.

The Louisville Evening Times has been enlarged to an eight column paper. Its telegraphic service has also been increased. The Times has all along been the brightest and newest paper in Louisville, though it sometimes allows its personal prejudices to make its politics a little erratic.

President Cleveland lacks one of the characteristics of a successful politician. He refuses to kiss babies. A young married couple took their infant Grover Cleveland to the White House last Monday, and presented him as a namesake but the President merely chuckled the youngster under the chin with the remark, "I am much obliged for the compliment."

The three Henderson papers are engaged in a triangular controversy about their circulation. One of them claims to have "3,000 subscribers," another to have "a circulation of 3,000," and the third "prints on an average, 3,000 papers a week." "You pay your money and you take your choice." Which one of them has the half of 3,000 bona fide paid up subscribers? Don't all speak at once.

Ten passengers on an immigrant train were killed by a collision near Hackensack, N. J., Sunday night. The unfortunate victims were recently arrived foreigners from Norway and England on their way to Wisconsin. Thos. P. Pratt, the local telegraph operator, has been arrested charged with manslaughter, as his criminal negligence caused the wreck. Many others were injured besides those killed outright.

The canvass for the Democratic nomination for Circuit judge in the Bowling Green district has reached a white heat. The contending candidates are Reeves of Todd, and Rodas, of Warren. The latter has started a campaign paper for circulation in Logan county to offset the influence of the Herald-Enterprise, which is red-hot for Reeves. The respective organs of the two candidates are calling each other "liars," "politicians" and all sorts of hard names. The county conventions to settle the race will be held to-morrow and the contest will be so close that it is impossible to foretell the result.

HENDERSON, Ky., Oct. 6, 1885. The Ohio Valley R. R. Co., will break ground at this point to-morrow morning for the new road from here to Jackson, Tenn. There is now on hand a large force of men and one hundred and fifty teams. The route will be as follows: Henderson to Dekoven, thence to Marion, thence to Princeton, thence to Kuttawa, thence to Jackson, the terminus. Engines, rails and other material have already been purchased. The first forty miles of this road is under contract, to be completed by May 1, 1886, 25 miles by December 31, 1885.

This road is being built by a syndicate of Pittsburg and Louisville capitalists, headed by Capt. S. S. Brown. The contract has been awarded to J. R. Serpell, Marshall Morris and T. H. McMichael, all of Louisville.

FOREIGN NEWS.

TONGVIN ADVICES.

PARIS, Oct. 20.—Advices from Tongvin to the Temps describe the situation there as very gloomy. Since the beginning of the summer 3,000 Frenchmen have died from cholera and large numbers are daily succumbing to the disease. The mortality among the troops hinders the progress of the campaign. The reinforcements that are sent from France are scarcely sufficient to fill the gaps made in the French ranks by the plague.

GREECE'S REPLY.

ATHENS, Oct. 20.—The Government, replying to the latest remonstrance of the Powers in regard to the war preparations that are being made by Greece, says that a Bulgaro-Roumelian union would expose the Greek and non-Bulgarian population in Bulgaria to complete annihilation, and it is, therefore, impossible for Greece to remain passive when her vital interests are thus threatened.

WAR CONSIDERED INEVITABLE.

PHILIPPOPOULIS, Oct. 20.—Mr. Lascolles, the British agent and consul general for Bulgaria, has left this city for Sofia. The tension is increasing and war with Serbia is well nigh inevitable. Bulgaria has done her utmost to avert such a catastrophe. Prince Alexander has summoned the whole of the national militia of Bulgaria and Eastern Roumelia for immediate service in defense of the government.

An Editor on the Offensive.

[From the Wisconsin (Md.) Constitutionalist.]
A yellow-backed pirate named Jim Cummings, who works for Sam Hardacre, near Millville, came to town last Saturday, and while drunk at Creswell's grocery made some remarks about us as we were passing with our youngest daughter. He was so drunk because we turned him over two weeks ago and his crowd that took the lynchpins out of old man Parson's buggy at the Goose Creek meeting. When he spoke his insulting froth Humberly Davis took it up and in a row which followed he struck the gorilla a surburden on the jaw which knocked him out from between his wool suspenders and loosened six of his teeth. He had Davis arrested by Marshal Billings, and the Mayor levied a fine of \$10, which we paid for him as soon as we learned the facts. We intend to show up the whisky yahoos from the Goose Creek neighborhood who try to run this town on Saturdays, and by the way, Humberly Davis is a candidate for town marshal. He is the man for that job.

Newkirk's New Girl.

[Williamsburg Times.]
There have been times when we thought our cup of bliss full, but it never bubbled up and ran over the top until last Thursday at 4:20 p. m., when our better two-thirds presented us with the handsomest ten-pound girl that ever called a fond father from his downy bed at twelve o'clock at night to administer paregoric or catnip tea. She's a daisy, and we are proud of her; it's our first, and why shouldn't we be. It is now in order for those kind friends who appreciate our efforts to increase the population of Williamsburg, to chip in and contribute the following articles, which we need right away: A cradle—must be a nice one; high chair—one that is painted; rattle box—one that has a whistle attachment; wax doll—that will cry when you squeeze her; none other will do. "A word to the wise" etc. The Times still remains the best paper in the mountains—only one dollar per year. Job work at reasonable rates.

A citizen of Laurel county refused to testify before the grand jury last week in regard to his knowledge of any illicit sale of whisky. He was fined \$30 and sentenced to twenty-four hours imprisonment by Judge Finley for contempt, a sentence which has been regularly repeated every day since that time. He gives as the reason for his contumacy that, in a case of family sickness, he bought some whisky from a friend whom he promised not to betray to the grand jury, and cheerfully says that he will stand any amount of fines and stay in jail forever before he will break his word.

About 6 o'clock Saturday evening, John Clark, a locomotive engineer, formerly employed on the L. & N. railroad, and others in Kentucky, Tennessee and Indiana, was shot by George Long, a young man at Earlington, Ky., and died of his wounds in three hours. Long had a difficulty with "Bud" Morgan, a yardman on the L. & N. railroad, here some days ago, which was dropped and supposed to have been settled, but he made a sudden attack on Morgan Saturday and accidentally shot John Clark. Long made his escape and was caught at Evansville. Clark's remains were taken to Nashville, Tenn., where his family resided.

Yesterday a colored man in Clark county went into a hay loft to throw down some hay to his horses. He plunged a pitch fork down into the hay and stuck into an escaped negro convict hiding beneath. The convict jumped up, attacked the man, who drew a pistol and shot him in the back of the head, badly wounding but not killing him.—[Lexington Transcript.]

At East Hickman, Fayette county, Thursday evening, in a difficulty between Credd Wilder and J. B. Burton, the first named shot the latter, wounding him fatally. An old feud was the cause of the shooting.

DOWN BELOW.

Measurements of Temperature at Various Points Beneath the Earth's Surface.

It is supposed that it is very hot in the middle of the earth; and the Germans, like a philosophical people, are now going to some expense in order to find out how hot it is. Not that we are without some of these clever guesses called scientific inductions. The French have their own views on the subject, so have the Austrians, so have we. But in these cases the information obtained, such as it is, has been arrived at in the pursuit of something else. It is more noble to go to the cost of obtaining knowledge for its own account; and it strikes us as almost unique in the history of man that the heat indicated by their boring should be less than that calculated on any other data.

It is generally held that at a depth of fifty feet an underground zone is reached in which the temperature is the same all over the world and at all seasons of the year. At this temperature is said to be 50 (or, to be more accurate, 50.5) degrees of the thermometer of Fahrenheit, 180 of which degrees measure the difference between the temperature of boiling and of freezing water under ordinary conditions.

A well sunk to the depth of 1,802 feet at Grenelle, a suburb of Paris, took seven years and two months of difficult labor to complete; and when the water-bearing stratum was reached, the water rushed up with such force as to rise 120 feet above the surface. This water was observed to have a uniform temperature of 51.8 degrees Fahrenheit, showing an increase of temperature at the rate of one degree of Fahrenheit for every fifty feet below the neutral zone above mentioned. At Kissingen, in Bavaria, a brine well has been bored to a depth of 2,500 feet. But the water has only a temperature of sixty-six degrees Fahrenheit. In Algeria the temperature of seventy-nine degrees Fahrenheit is shown by water springing from borings of not more than 250 feet. But this was said to be a miracle. The artesian wells in Chicago are 700 feet deep, and have a temperature of only fifty-seven degrees Fahrenheit.

Measurements of temperature not absolutely dependent on the flow of water are more consistent in their results than the above. In the Cornish mines the temperature increases one degree for every sixty feet. In the Dufrenoy lead mine the temperature at a depth of sixty-three feet at Rosedale, near Wigan, a temperature of 92 degrees Fahrenheit is found at a depth of 2,375 feet. At La Mouille, near Creuzot, at a depth of 3,017 feet, the temperature recorded is 110.5 degrees Fahrenheit. The next German boring is made near Schladebach, the depth is 4,566 feet, and the temperature noted is 130 degrees Fahrenheit. The respective increase of temperature in the last three cases is a degree in 55, in 53.5 and in 66 feet; so that either the earth is much cooler near Schladebach than in England and the Pyrenees, or, for other reason the result of the German boring indicates a slower rate of increase of temperature than either of the above cases cited.

At the Cornish rate of increase, which is pretty nearly a mean of the various estimates, the temperature at which water boils will be reached in a depth of fifty-four miles, which is less than one-seventieth part of the distance to the center of the earth, the temperature of the combustion of ordinary coal must prevail if the law of the increase of temperature with depth remains constant. To go any further to indicate in degrees of the thermometer the theoretic heat at the center or any other point, is nothing but scientific trifling. Nor is any great practical good likely to result from experiments to show whether, in any given spot, temperature increases with every fifty feet or with every sixty-five feet that we burrow in imagination below the soil.

There is, however, a certain object in attempting to discover the approximate law of increase of temperature with depth. In 1871 a report was presented to Parliament from the "commissioners appointed to inquire into the several matters relating to coal in the United Kingdom." The commissioners took the eminently practical view that "looking to possible expedients which the future may elicit for increasing the temperature, they considered that it might be fairly assumed that a depth of at least 4,000 feet might be reached." At this depth the temperature probably exceeds 122 degrees Fahrenheit. As to its "reduction," it is to be remembered that of the heat, whatever it be, is not that of the air alone, but that of the earth on and within which the coal lies, be it stand or lie; and that, as to "reducing" it, it is fed from reservoirs of the capacity of the globe.

At the temperature of the blood, which is 98 degrees Fahrenheit, continuous exertion is impossible to the European. This temperature is reached apparently at a depth of about 2,400 feet; which is 314 feet lower than the deepest colliery in England. But long before the impossible is attained the costly and the difficult commence. A temperature of 80 degrees Fahrenheit is probable at a depth of 1,800 feet. Far within this limit the most wearisome mines, at a depth of 1,640 feet, shorter hours are required for the miner, and the cost increases in proportion. These considerations reduce the rationally probable contents of our coal-measures (those known to exist in the United Kingdom) from the 90,000,000,000 of tons estimated by the commissioners to 39,000,000,000 of tons extra-stable with our present means; and we are bringing it to the surface at the annually increasing rate of 160,000,000 of tons per year. The supply will last our time, no doubt; but centuries are but small periods in the life of a people. And it is easy to see that, on such information as we have, it is not for centuries in the plural that our coal-supply will hold out if we continue its ever-increasing extraction.—[St. James' Gazette.]

Keep an Eye on the Chickens.

Hens like to have their liberty and to roam over the garden and fields and to select their own nesting places in the barn or among the bushes or tall grass in the vicinity of buildings, but the profits to their owners under such circumstances are not always sure to be satisfactory. Hens in the garden are generally unmitigated nuisances, surely so if they are your neighbor's hens. Many persons seem to think that poultry can not be profitable unless they can have their full liberty and can obtain most of their living from what they can pick up while such, shorter periods as we have, it is not for centuries in the plural that our coal-supply will hold out if we continue its ever-increasing extraction.—[St. James' Gazette.]

Emanuel Warfield, colored, who murdered Tom Berry Davis at Madisonville last Wednesday, has been captured and confined in the jail at that town.

The Board of Commissioners of the Lexington Asylum are engaged in investigating charges of bad management preferred against the Superintendent, Dr. Chenault.

KENTUCKY KNOWLEDGE.

The Hartford Herald wants a town clock on the court house.

A two-year old child of Lee Lewis was burned to death at Lexington.

W. R. Walker has been appointed postmaster at Lawrenceburg.

There were 198 deaths in Louisville during the month of September.

Thirteen fine mules were killed in a railroad accident at Glasgow Junction.

Scott county Democrats will hold a primary election Nov. 28 to elect county officers.

The Owensboro Inquirer has reduced its size and resumed its eight column form.

The Courier-Journal noted sixteen weddings on Friday and seven divorces on Saturday.

The Eminence, Constitutionalist has discovered a pumpkin that weighs 98 pounds.

W. E. Mobley, aged 75, dropped dead of heart disease in Bowling Green, Wednesday.

The dwelling of Willis Ashby was destroyed by fire at Sebree City, Friday. Loss \$2,000.

Miss Lee Spear, of Jessamine county, stuck a rusty nail in her foot and died of lock-jaw.

John Miller, of Calloway county, lost his barn with 2,200 sticks of tobacco, by fire, last week.

Mr. Jas. Rodman, of Daviess county, the Inquirer says, was severely gored in the side by an unruly cow.

Mrs. Mary E. Brown has been appointed postmaster at Mt. Vernon and Geo. Hoeker at Parksville.

Paul D. Anderson, a young dentist at Mayville, committed suicide by shooting, while in a fit of despondency.

There has been a very perceptible improvement in the Louisville Argus since it changed hands the last time.

Mr. R. S. Wilkerson and Miss Annie Vallandigham, of Franklin, moved to Tennessee and were married Monday night.

Henry Pearson, a married man of Bowling Green, forsook his wife and seven children and eloped with Miss Sarah Morris, a woman of bad repute.

Leander Lawton, a colored school teacher aged 17 years, was shot and killed by a notorious negro named Joe Early at Williamsburg, Tuesday.

The entire chain gang of convicts working in the mines at Williamsburg, overpowered the guards and escaped Tuesday. Number not given.

Mr. Mary B. Major, wife of Col. S. I. M. Major, of the Frankfort Yeoman, died in Louisville last Saturday, at the residence of her brother, Dr. P. B. Scott.

Two children named Leonard, at Bellevue, Campbell county, ate the seeds of Jamestown-weed. One is dead and the other, it is thought, will recover.

Matrimonial.

Mr. Chas. A. McReynolds and Miss Sallie McCain, both of Trigg county, were married at the residence of the bride's mother, Mrs. Mattie McCain, near Caledonia, yesterday morning at 8 o'clock. The newly married couple left at once for this city and took the 4:48 afternoon train for Louisville, on a bridal tour to the Exposition.

Mr. McReynolds is an industrious and substantial young farmer and a gentleman of high social standing and moral worth. His bride is a fascinating and lovely young lady, who will make him a wife of whom he may be justly proud. The South Kentucky bestows its blessing upon them and wishes them a long life of happiness.

The marriage of Mr. Will B. Young of Clarksville, to Miss Norman Coleman, the pretty young daughter of Esq. J. T. Coleman, was announced to take place at Benningtown last evening.

Mr. T. T. McCamy, son of Mr. U. F. McCamy of this city, was married in Nashville last Monday to Miss Annie Higginson. They reached this city the early part of the week and will reside here in the future.

Established, 1853. Incorporated, 1885.
F. W. Cook Brewing Co.,
(Successors to Cook & Rice),
—BREWERS AND BOTTLERS OF—
PILSENER EXPORT BEER.
Office, 214 Up, Seventh St., EVANSVILLE, IND.
Sept. 26-1.

Neuralgia
CURED WITHOUT THE USE OF DRUGS
This is the only reliable remedy for Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Gravel, Sciatica, Headache, Toothache, Earache, Neuralgia of the face, neck, chest, back, limbs, and all other forms of neuralgic pain. It is a purely vegetable preparation, and is perfectly safe for all ages and conditions. It is sold by all druggists and chemists. Price, 25 cents per bottle. Sent by mail on receipt of the price. Address: Dr. J. C. Smith, 1111 Broadway, New York City.

FARMERS FEED YOUR LAND

—BY USING OUR—

Pure Buffalo Bone Meal,

—WITH THE—



Old Reliable Empire Fertilizers

GRAIN DRILLS

—AND IT WILL PAY YOU—

8,000 IN USE GIVING PERFECT SATISFACTION.

THE EMPIRE has many distinct features not found in any other drill, and we ask your personal investigation of their merits. We speak with confidence when we say we are offering you the BEST GRAIN AND FERTILIZING DRILLS in the market for less money. \$70 will buy the best WIND MILL, any farmer should have one. We have on hand and make a specialty of putting up all kinds of pumps for wells, cisterns, wind mills, etc. Before you buy a pump of any kind get our prices and you will save money, on anything in the implement line. Call on us and be convinced.

BRIDGE ST., OPPOSITE ICE FACTORY. L. G. WILLIAMS & CO.
HOPKINSVILLE, KENTUCKY.

HORSES AND MULES

BOUGHT and SOLD

—AT—
Polk Cansler's
Livery Feed & Sale Stable.

Auction sale of Live Stock, second and fourth Saturdays in each month. Special livery rates given to commercial men.

Russellville Street, near Main.
Come and see me.

POLK CANSLER.

BETHEL

Female College.

A Boarding School for Young Ladies.

The fall session was opened on Monday, Aug. 18th, and continues 20 weeks. Eight teachers. Terms as heretofore. For catalogue or information apply to

J. W. RUST,
Hopkinsville.

Tele. No. 2, Sept. 9-17.

SHOW CASES, CEDAR CHESTS
ASK FOR ILLUSTRATED PAMPHLET
TERRY SHOW CASE CO.
NASHVILLE, TENN.

JOHN W. POFF,
South Kentucky Building,
HEADQUARTERS FOR
Hand-Made Harness,
—OF ALL KINDS—
—ALSO—
Saddles, Bridles and Whips.
I will keep everything connected with the
SADDLERY BUSINESS.
My Goods are of the Best Material and Superior Workmanship.
Call and examine my stock and be convinced.
Repairing done with neatness, at prices to suit the times. Orders will receive prompt attention, and all work warranted.

GRAY & YOUNG'S
Shaving Bazar
IS ON MAIN STREET, NEXT TO
HOOPER & OVERSHINER'S.

They would be pleased to wait on all who may call on them.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

We are authorized to announce E. W. Davis, of Crofton, as a candidate for jailer of Christian county, subject to the action of the Democratic party. Election August 1886.

BOB A. BURNETT
(late with M. S. Thompson, Cadiz, Ky.)
—WITH—
JONES & CO.,
—DEALERS IN—
Fancy and Staple Dry Goods

Clothing, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, Etc.
COR. BRIDGE AND MAIN STREETS,
HOPKINSVILLE, - KENTUCKY.

STRAYED! REWARD!

Strayed from my stable near Elmo, one
Large Bay Horse,
Nine years old, large blaze in face, heavy mane and tail, mane pale in middle and lays on with side of neck, blind in one eye, no saddle girth. Also one
BLACK MARE MULE
About 15½ hands high, 7 years old, closely shagreened, small spot on back made by back band. A liberal reward will be paid by me for their return or any information leading to their return.
JOE H. LEAVELL,
ELMO, KY.

OPERA HOUSE!
Cheap Prices!
RICHARDSON'S N. Y. COMEDY CO.,
—SUPPORTING—
JULIA BLAKE!
FOUR NIGHTS AND SATURDAY MATINEE
—COMMENCING—
WEDNESDAY, OCT. 21st.
PRICES:
Reserved Seats, 50c. to 1.00. General Admission (Not Reserved), 25c. to 50c. Gallery, 10c. to 25c.
Opening night, the New York Success.
—SPECIAL—
Doors open for matinee at 2 o'clock. Seats at Holland & Rodgers.

NAVAL Agents Wanted for
American Modern BATTLES.
The only complete history of the war between the States, by Medical Director STEPHEN, U. S. N. Address: L. C. McChesney & Co., 214 W. Fourth St., Cincinnati, Ohio.

Hamsley's Metallic Roofing

—OR—
TIN SHINGLE,
CROWNS THE WORLD FOR SUCCESS.

—MANUFACTURED BY—
Geo. E. Cooper & Co.
NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE. (Mar. 30)

SIDE-BAR BUCKBOARD



THE EASIEST RIDING VEHICLE MADE.
CHEAP!
Answers the place of a Buggy and a Spring Wagon.
Write for price to
C SPRING CART CO.,
Rushville, Ind.

C. E. TANDY & CO.

—DEALERS IN—
Drugs, Groceries, Tobacco, Etc.,
FAIRVIEW, KENTUCKY.

A full line of Drugs, Druggist's Sundries, Stationery, Soaps, Perfumeries and Fancy Articles, also a choice stock of Groceries, Tobacco, Cigars, Glassware, Tinware, Etc., kept always on hand. Everything new and fresh. Give us a call before making your purchases.

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THOS. W. LONG. WALTER F. GARNETT

CITY INSURANCE OFFICE.

INSURES:
Buildings, Merchandise, Live Stock and Personal Property generally against loss and damage by
FIRE, LIGHTNING, WIND-STORMS, TORNADOES, CYCLONES
AND OFFERS THE LATEST ADVANCE IN—
LIFE INSURANCE.
Rates as low as other solid companies, and prompt settlement of losses.
OFFICE SECOND FLOOR, CORNER SPRING AND MAIN STREETS,
HOPKINSVILLE, KY.,
LONG, GARNETT & CO., Managers.

HANCOCK, FRASER & RAGSDALE,

—PROPRIETORS—
PEOPLE'S TOBACCO WAREHOUSE,
RAILROAD STREET, HOPKINSVILLE
FRONTING TOBACCO EXCHANGE, CLARKSVILLE, TENN.
W. E. RAGSDALE, Salesman, Hopkinsville. T. R. HANCOCK, Salesman, Clarksville, Tenn.

Liberal Advances on Consignments.
All Tobacco Insured unless otherwise instructed.
Sept 26-17

SEMI-WEEKLY SOUTH KENTUCKIAN.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1885.

TIME TABLE FOR TRAINS.

DEPART SOUTH—5:02 and 6:40 A. M.; 4:38 P. M.
DEPART NORTH—10:30 and 11:30 A. M.; 9:38 P. M.
ARRIVE FROM SOUTH—5:02 A. M.; 9:38 P. M.
ARRIVE FROM NORTH—10:30 A. M.; 4:38 P. M.

Time Table of C. & O. & S. W. R. R.

GOING SOUTH.
Lv. Louisville 8:30 A. M.
" 9:30 P. M.
Nortonville 3:52 P. M.
2:58 A. M.
GOING NORTH.
Lv. Memphis 11:40 P. M.
" 8:15 A. M.
" Nortonville 11:57 A. M.
7:52 P. M.

POST OFFICE—North Main Street.
Open for letters, stamps—7 A. M. to 5 P. M.
" money orders—7 A. M. to 4 P. M.
" delivery, sundries—5:30 A. M. to 10:15 P. M.
SOUTHERN EXPRESS OFFICE,
Russellville St.
Open 8 A. M. to 5 P. M.



Hopkinsville's a growing city.
She'll be still larger after a while;
Why not number streets and houses,
And begin to put on city style?

SOCIALITIES.

Mr. V. M. Metcalfe, Jr., is quite sick.

Councilman J. M. Starling left for Louisville Wednesday.

Mr. John Rodman, of Uniontown, is the guest of Col. Jno. C. Day.

Mrs. J. A. Taylor, of Louisville, is visiting Mrs. Polk Cinsler.

Edl. B. C. Dewese arrived in the city Wednesday.

Mr. Otto Graves, of Louisville, was in the city the early part of the week.

Miss Virgie Houston, of Nashville, is visiting her sister, Mrs. H. W. Tibbs.

Mrs. Belle Alexander is visiting her sister, Mrs. J. R. Hewlett, in Princeton.

Miss Mattie Moore left Tuesday to visit relatives at Louisville and Frankfort.

Mr. and Mrs. J. O. Cooper are visiting their daughter, Mrs. Chappell, in Cadiz.

Cliff. Overshiner and Houston Boales are helping Capt. Underwood in the circuit clerk's office.

Mrs. J. W. Williams and Miss Matie Richardson, of Pembroke, were in the city Wednesday.

Rev. W. L. Nourse and wife left Tuesday to attend the synod of Kentucky, which meets at Mt. Sterling.

Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Baker, of Galveston, who have been visiting relatives here, left Wednesday for Texas.

Mrs. Thos. Hart, of Tullahoma, Tenn., and Mrs. Sallie Williams, of Wartrace, Tenn., are the guest of Mr. C. W. Rae.

Mr. E. S. Beaumont, of Mayfield, editor of the Democrat, was in the city yesterday and paid us a pleasant call.

Col. J. H. Roe, of the Equitable Insurance firm of Roe & Lyon, Louisville, left for home this week, after an extended sojourn here in the interest of his business.

Mr. James Blair, of Mississippi, returned home yesterday after a visit to his brother, Mr. Sam Blair, of South Christian. He had not been here before for four years.

The following persons from this city and county attended the Madisonville Fair: Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Rodgers, Miss Jennie Brounagh, Mrs. J. W. Pritchett and Messrs J. T. Wright, S. G. Buckner, B. S. Wood, W. E. Ragdale, W. L. Fraser, C. E. Tandy, Jas. Medley, Upshaw Buckner, Sherwood Buckner, J. W. McPherson, J. D. McPherson, R. H. Harrison, Park A. Heaton and Dr. W. B. Radford.

The Richardson Comedy Company.

This company has given two performances at the Opera House this week and will appear this evening and to-morrow evening, with a matinee to-morrow afternoon. The play this evening will be "The Danes" and at the matinee "The Bachelors" will be presented.

The company is a very well balanced one, and the exceedingly low prices charged put it within reach of every one to attend. Phil S. Griener, the comedian, is an excellent character and in the parts of "Blaise" and "Prof. Bangle" the last two evenings kept the audience in a roar of laughter. Don't fail to attend. The Little Rock Gazette said of the piece which will be given at the matinee: "The play was just what Little Rock needed at this time. It enabled us to laugh as we have not done before in months. The old house echoed and re-echoed with rounds of applause and bursts of laughter. Every scene and every situation was worked up to the highest pinnacle of the supremely funny, and all who saw wiped their eyes that they might see the more. Buttons and suspenders gave way, and one and all laughed, laughed heartily, repeatedly, continuously. The play was 'Bachelors,' one of the greatest comedy successes of the age." Tickets only 35 and 25 cts.

TOBACCO SALES.

Sales by Buckner & Woolbridge, Oct. 21st, of 13 Hhds. tobacco as follows:

7 Hhds. common leaf \$9 50, 8 40, 8 30, 8 50, 7 00, 7 40, 7 25.

6 Hhds. common leaf \$5 25, 6 10, 5 60, 5 75, 5 50, 5 30.

Markets strong and prices fully sustained. Our buyers are all here and want tobacco and sales will continue along, commencing on Wednesday each week.

HERE AND THERE.

Candler's Stock Sale next Saturday.

The new pavement on Nashville street from Main to Virginia has been completed.

Edl. Granville Lipscomb, an able and eloquent divine of Nashville, Tenn., is conducting a protracted meeting at Liberty Christian church.

The first katyids were heard July 22 and the first killing frost came Oct. 21. The katyids are not such poor weather prophets after all.

Rev. A. W. Meacham, the pastor, is engaged in a protracted meeting at Little River church, near Pee Dee. The meeting will continue for a week or more longer.

Why not number the streets and houses and put on some city style? It is much better to have numbers than to speak of the business houses as "blocks," "buildings," "corners," etc.

The following persons have taken out license to wed this week: Joshua J. Hendrix to Docia F. Grace; Will B. Young to M. Norman Coleman; D. T. Farmer to Susan Hammond.

The tobacco barn of Mr. G. Howard Stowe, a young farmer of the Newstead vicinity, was destroyed by a fire a few days ago with nearly his entire crop of tobacco. His loss is about \$2,500.

An enterprising dealer in the city proposes to sell chestnuts and guarantee no worms. All wormy ones may be returned to the dealer. Who can beat that for square dealing?

Clemmie Owen, who was acquitted of infanticide at the last term of Court, has secured a position as teacher at Kelly's Station and will begin teaching Nov. 1st.

W. F. Buckner, of the Elephant warehouse firm, has purchased John Tandy's farm near Providence, which he will occupy as a family home. Mr. Tandy will move to Florida, where he has some interest.—Tobacco Leaf.

A copy of the Pembroke Dispatch, published by Edward O'Flaherty, was received at this office last week. There were nothing in the paper to indicate whether it would appear regularly or was simply an advertising sheet.

The funeral of Mrs. Sallie A. Gaines was largely attended Wednesday morning. South Kentucky College pupils to the number of 125 marched in procession to the cemetery with the members of the faculty at their head.

The front of Messrs. Holland & Rodgers' confectionery store, in the Garnett & Williams block, has been remodeled and other internal improvements made. The appearance of the store is greatly improved by the changes.

Mr. M. A. Mason is preparing to remodel and improve the old wooden front building now occupied by Messrs. Forbes & Bro., and J. F. Pyle, on Main street. It will be converted into a handsome business building with iron fronts and modern finish. The work will begin in a few days.

The public school board met last night and elected Miss Laura Mayo to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Miss Green. Miss Mayo is a teacher of large experience and will fill the position most acceptably. Miss Mayo has been teaching in Hopkinsville for the past two years.—Owensboro Messenger.

The cadets of South Kentucky College have all donned their handsome new uniforms. The suits are of a dark bluish color and are very becoming to the young gentlemen. The young ladies are not required to wear uniforms, although we observed one of them wearing the regulation cap on the street one evening this week.

Hopkinsville's greatest need is a good hotel building. She has the landlord to run it if she only had a suitable building. The property where the old Central Hotel was burned can now be sold and some enterprising capitalist should erect a magnificent hotel building on it. That is about the only location in the city where a lot of sufficient size could be procured.

Mr. J. W. Stith, of the Bainbridge vicinity, has bought out the livery outfit of Mr. Geo. W. Smith and will enter into the livery business at the latter's present stand on the 2nd prox.

Mr. Stith is a clever and popular gentleman and will make a worthy successor to one of our veteran livery men. Mr. Smith is contemplating emigrating to Texas.

Col. A. H. Clark, who was hurt by falling down a stairway in his boarding house on the night of the 14th, is, it is now recovered sufficiently to be out on crutches. Col. Clark was coming down the steps to take his daughter to prayer meeting, when he missed his step at a turn in the stairway and fell headlong to the floor, several feet below. His back and legs were badly injured. The greatest wonder is that he did not break his neck or a limb.

It has been suggested that the names of some of the streets be changed. The suggestion is a good one and should apply to all the streets crossing Main. Why not begin at the river on North Main and number from one on up? This would be much better than having streets named after Nashville, Russellville, Princeton, Greenville and other towns from 25 to 100 miles distant. This would give us First instead of Last street, Eighth instead of Russellville, Ninth instead of Nashville, Sixteenth instead of Maple and so on. Such a change would cost nothing and we believe would meet the approval of the people.

Was It Suicide?

LAFAYETTE KY, October 17, 1885.

Ed. South Kentuckian:

In a recent issue you published, on account of the death of Jas. H. Moss, and said that he intended to commit suicide.

We do not believe he intended to end his life, for many reasons pointing in that direction. That some believe he did so intend is true, but still more do not believe it.

Your information is not correct, and so we have thought proper to write this in order that all facts may be put before the public.

His wife had been called to the bedside of her sister, Mrs. Jones, and was therefore absent. Mr. Moss was taking his meals at my house. He was not well, and was unable to sleep restfully, and applied to Dr. P. C. Wootton, to put up some doses of morphine, having procured a bottle of the article for the purpose. This was on Friday evening. He was at breakfast, dinner and supper Saturday, went to his house where he was sleeping and did not appear Sunday morning. It was thought that he had gone to Mr. Jones', and I myself left and did not return till Monday at noon; learning of his continued absence, we entered the house through an open window and found him sleeping very soundly with good pulse and temperature, but could not arouse him. Dr. Boyd came and remedies were applied but without avail. He opened his eyes and grunted in response when called to loudly but continued to grow worse till about 5 o'clock P. M. when he died. A lamp was burning on the mantel brightly. A bucket of water was at the head of the bed; a chair on which his clothing and in which sat a mug with the drugs of morphine in it. His room door was not locked. That the outer door was, is nothing strange. If he had intended to take his life, surely he would have done it at once and would have been dead Sunday morning. Nor would he have had doses portioned out, which he evidently commenced to use as early as Friday. The bottle was not half empty as stated, not more than 13 grains gone, according to Dr. Boyd. This is about true, to wit:

He took the doses given him by the Dr. and then undertook to measure for himself and either made the doses too large or repeated them too rapidly and thus unintentionally ended his days.

I suppose \$100 would cover his indebtedness, surely not for that, would he take his own life! He was a good man and had no enemies, why should he go away?

Suicides generally want the world to know why they thus leave and leave an account of troubles. He left nothing. I knew him well, was intimate with him, he was a member of my church and with all the lights before me I believe his death was accidental.

Yours,
ELDER E. PATE.

Death of Mrs. Gaines.

Mrs. Sallie Adkerson Gaines, consort of Dr. R. W. Gaines, died last Monday afternoon just as our last issue went to press. She had been at death's door for several days, with a malady which baffled the best medical skill of the city from the very first.

Mrs. Gaines was in the 31st year of her age, having been born in Lutherford county, Tenn., Nov. 25, 1854. She was a graduate of Mary College and had for a number of years been engaged in teaching. The people of Hopkinsville first became acquainted with her when as Miss Sallie Adkerson she filled the position of presiding teacher in Bethel Female College. Subsequently she married Dr. R. W. Gaines on June 30, 1883, and became a member of the faculty of South Kentucky College, which place she retained at the time of her death.

She was a lady of the rarest culture and most varied accomplishments. With a brilliant intellect, a thorough knowledge of teaching and possessing executive ability of a high order, she had but few equals as a presiding teacher in the school room.

The remains were interred Wednesday in the City Cemetery. The grief-stricken husband and relatives have our deepest sympathy.

Appropriations.

The Court of Claims at its late session appropriated money as follows: Miscellaneous road claims to the amount of \$750.

R. T. DeDaniel, assessor allowed 20 % retained at last session.

To build another room at the poor-house, \$45.

To make a culvert near Hendrix's bridge, \$50.

To macadamize the road near Fairview provided citizens will appropriate \$200, the sum of \$100.

To blast rock out of the road near Caskey, \$25.

To repair bridge near Henry Norton's, on Muddy Fork, \$50.

To repair Greenville road near the Fair Grounds, \$150.

To repair Hargis' bridge, \$50.

To build a stone bridge over Little River, on the Cox's Mill road, \$3,000.

The following aged and infirm persons were released from the further payment of poll-tax: Isaac Stepp, Edmund Meacham, Albert Brown, Dan'l McIntosh, Allen McIntosh, Jesse Wilkins, Wm. Wright and Thos. Litchford.

The cake ordered for a forthcoming wedding in New York is to be surrounded by a tower of candy, in which will be live birds. The birds are to break the artificial cake with a tiny hammer and liberate the birds.

PRICES IN SAN FRANCISCO.

How the Once Despised Nickel Has Cheapened Some Things.

Among the recent contributions to the hedge-podge of attractions on the dime-museum side of Market street are several little "hoes-in-the-wall," where any of the articles displayed may be purchased for five cents. The array and variety of the goods are remarkable when the price is considered. On the walls and shelves are walking-sticks, tinware, collars, neckties, soap, pipes and, to quote the usual tag of an auctioneer's catalogue, "other things too numerous to mention," all at the low price of half a dime. The novelty of the venture and the fact that the once despised nickel had grown to be a purchasing force of some consequence led a Chicago reporter to put together the results of certain observations on the gradual tendency of small prices to become smaller. The change has been especially noticeable during the past five years, and while the greater items of expenditure have not been affected, but while housekeeping items just as expensive as ever, the little things and the luxuries have been cut down several notches. The five-cent piece has been called the "despised nickel," and it is a fact, as everyone knows, that until within a comparatively recent date San Francisco, like most of the great cities, was almost entirely without a nickel. The street car company is a case in point. In breaking down this proud ex. Silver half dimes were getting very scarce, owing to the difficulty of their coinage, and large importations of the nickel were made. Nickel put into circulation, new uses were naturally found for it, and while it would be impossible to give the genesis of these new uses, it will be just as interesting to point them out. With the reduction of internal revenue on tobacco, smokers were not slow in discovering what could be done with the nickel. Five-cent cigars came strongly into fashion, cigarettes went down to five cents a pack, and chewing-tobacco found a market in a quarter. Before the change the "bit" cigar was a very cheap one, and when a man wanted to do the swell thing in treating he put up a dollar for the two. Now, not only is a five-cent or considered good enough for the ordinary puff, but moderately good cigars can be had at the rate of six for a quarter, and when a treat is to be made home but a few cents' worth of taking anything but two for 25 cents. Reference is not made here to Chinese cigars, which can be bought at almost any price, peddlers in Chinatown offering them as low as ten for 10 cents.

Push-covered chairs set in rooms or wooden sheds, all the daily papers to read and a breakfast of some kind, documents to a shine. Ten cents tried to be the lowest price for all these comforts, while if a quarter were tendered there would be but 10 cents change, and the shine would cost 15 cents. Some Italians started a new order of things. In Palmer alley (Lieder-dorf street) with a fixed charge of five cents, and though there was a vigorous attempt made to crush out the dangerous cheapness, patronage went all that way, and now the 10-cent boot-black stand is counted on the fingers of one hand. Closely allied to the boot-blacks are the barbers, and though the five-cent regime has not yet reached them, "razors and a shave" is a marketable commodity. A marketable reduction of charges obtained among them. Twenty-five cents was at one time the ruling price for a shave and 50 cents was no unusual price to pay for hair cutting. Now there are plenty of places where a man can be well shaved for 10 cents and shorn for 25 cents, while those who are on a stricter economy bent could furnish one with the address of barbers who shave, for a dime and cut hair for 15 cents.

The "bit" was for many years one of the local monetary peculiarities of San Francisco. There were, as every one knows, two "bits"—the "long" and the "short." The "short bit" was 12 cents, and the "long" 15 cents. Like the York shilling, the 12-cent was a fiction. There never was such a coin, and the difficulty here was that there were no copper cents to make up the change. The result was that the purchaser, whenever the price was in odd cents, contributed 24 cents to the illegitimate profits of the seller. Especially was this the case at restaurants. Checks were made out for three, four, five or six bits, and so on. The meal having cost three bits, say—that means 37½ cents—a half-dollar would be tendered and 10 cents given in change, which meant that instead of 37½ cents the customer paid 40 cents. Now the checks are in cents, and the lunch costs 65 cents the customer pays exactly that amount.

With all the muttering of an occasional 24 cents, San Francisco maintained a well-founded reputation for being one of the cheapest places for food in the United States, but latterly a new sort of cheapness has come in. A few years ago a friend of mine opened a 10-cent coffee saloon on California street. The customers used to sink in there afraid of being seen, but the fact that a good cup of coffee and a plate of cake or doughnuts could be had there for a dime was something that overcame false pride, and 10-cent coffee saloons are at present to be found in San Francisco by the score, if not by the hundred, while the patrons of the places walk in with head erect and include among the number the wives and sisters of well-to-do men.

These are a few of the examples of the many that might be given in support of the statement that the luxuries and little things are cheaper now than they were five years ago. Others may be briefly referred to: Fruits used only to be sold at so many pounds for so much, or at so much a dozen. Now one may find a score of little stands on Pine and California streets where, in their season, a bunch of grapes, a few figs, or two or three apples may be had for five cents. There are five-cent loaves, five-cent neckties, and five-cent papers. In fact, it need no great gift of prophecy to predict that copper cents will soon be as current here as the nickel. Indeed they have already made their appearance quietly. They are used in change at two or three "auction-houses," and the Women's Christian Temperance Union have employed them, since it dispenses its coffee at three cents a cup.—San Francisco Chronicle.

"I hear you are an extremist, Hobbs." "So I am." "When did you change your views?" "Since I became conductor of the slow freight. I spend all my time now kicking tramps off the extreme end of the train."—Philadelphia Call.

—William F. Cody, "Buffalo Bill," is forty-three years old and has a fortune that will probably reach the \$500,000 standard.—Chicago Herald.

Mrs. Jennie Clark, wife of a convict sent to the penitentiary for four years from Cumberland county for horse-stealing, has been arrested for furnishing fire-arms to her husband to aid him to escape from the mining camp in Whitely county. The plot was divulged by another convict who was let into the secret. The penalty of the offense is a fine of \$500 and imprisonment in jail at the discretion of the jury.

Francis J. Bran, bar-keeper at Ruffer's Hotel, Louisville, suicided with a pistol. He was 26 years old and temporary insanity was the probable cause.

After leading in prayer at a revival near Greensburg, Napoleon Wallace, a married man of wealth and standing, eloped with Sam Thompson's wife, leaving the church on horse-back.

Major George M. Adams, Register of the Land Office of Kentucky, and Miss Sarah L. Gordon, of Winchester, were married at that place Thursday.

SPECIAL LOCALS.

LOOK! LOOK!

Down They Go!

1 doz. 3 lb. Tomatoes \$1 15

1 " 2 " Corn 1 15

1 " 2 " Blackberries 1 15

1 " 2 " Raspberries 1 20

1 " 2 " Strawberries 1 20

1 " 2 " Peaches 1 65

1 " 2 " Cherries 1 75

1 " 2 " Pineapples 1 75

1 " 2 " Mackerel 1 15

1 " 2 " Salmon 1 65

1 " 2 " Oysters 1 95

1 " 1 " Apples 1 20

1 " 3 " Apples 90

The above goods are all Standard and this year's Packing. These prices are good for 30 days only. Call early and secure a bargain at Wilson & Galbreath's.

If you want to buy CHEAP

Cloaks, Newmarket or Russian Circulars, call at B. ROSENBAUM.

If you want the best coal buy Central City, sold by E. L. Foulks & Son.

For good Bargains in the Merchant Tailoring Line CALL ON N. Tobin & Co., Merchant Tailors.

MAIN STREET, HOPKINSVILLE, KY.

Try Central City Coal, sold by E. L. Foulks & Son.

SELLING OUT AT COST.

The Large Stock of Groceries and other articles in the store of M. W. Grissam, deceased, will from this date be sold out at cost, and many articles below cost.

Any person wishing to engage in the grocery business I will sell on reasonable terms the entire stock. A large business is now established and a good opportunity.

All persons having claims against M. W. Grissam will please prove and report same to me.

All persons indebted to him will please call at the store and settle Oct. 16, 1885.

H. R. LITTLE, Adm'r. of M. W. GRISSAM, Dec'd.

We invite the trade generally to an examination of our new stock in our new house. We have greatly enlarged our purchases and can offer special inducements, having bought in large quantities for which we paid spot cash and we cannot be beat in styles of goods or prices. Our stocks of Clothing, Carpets and Boots & Shoes as well as our Dry Goods, are complete and we propose to sell them at the lowest cash price. An elegant stock of Cloaks just received. Examine them before buying.

JONES & CO.

Summer Resort!

Holland & Rodgers

CONFECTIONERS,

Main St., Directly Opposite Opera House.

The handiwork ICE CREAM PARLOR in the city, in which can always be found the best ICE CREAM, SHERBET, CAKE AND PRESERVES of all kinds.

A fresh and complete stock of Confectionery, Fancy Groceries, Fruits, Etc., always on hand. SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS to Country Merchants.

Fresh Baker's Bread Baked Daily.

Manufacturers of Pure Sugar Stick Candy and Caramels.

WEDDING, and PARTY ORDERS promptly attended to.

PRICES VERY REASONABLE.

M. Lipstine!

—LEADS THE TIMES WITH A FULL LINE OF—

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,

Ladies' Dress Goods,

Cloaks, Millinery and Notions.

He is now in his new store on Main Street, opposite Geo. O. Thompson's furniture store, where he will be glad to serve everyone. His stock of

Men's, Youths & Boys' Clothing

is of the best quality and latest styles, and the largest in the city. A large variety of

Ladies' Misses' and Men's Boots and Shoes.

His stock is all new and fresh, and will be sold at the lowest figures. Examine his goods and prices and you will find that he states nothing but facts.

MILLINERY!

His stock of Millinery was selected by Mrs. Isaac Hart, who is well acquainted with the requirements of this market, and the display in this department cannot be excelled, and the ladies are especially invited to inspect them.

—HIS STOCK OF—

LADIES' WRAPS

is the most complete ever brought to the city, and the prices quite reasonable.

—HIS NASHVILLE ST. STORE

is in charge of Messrs. DICK LIPSTINE and ISAAC HART, who have had sufficient experience in this line to guarantee satisfaction to all customers.

Don't Fail to Call on M. Lipstine Before Buying.

J. S. Parrish. W. F. Buckner. D. Walker Williams.

Parrish, Buckner & Co.,

Tobacco Salesmen,

—AND—

Commission Merchants,

